



US007137535B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Laninga et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,137,535 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Nov. 21, 2006**

- (54) **SAFETY TAP HANDLE**
- (75) Inventors: **Alan Jack Johan Laninga**, Port Coquitlam (CA); **Jack Anthony Laninga**, Maple Ridge (CA)
- (73) Assignee: **Chrislan Ceramics and Glassware Decorating Inc.**, Port Coquitlam (CA)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: **10/750,074**
- (22) Filed: **Dec. 31, 2003**

4,340,226 A	7/1982	Haines	
4,592,947 A	6/1986	Hunter et al.	
4,664,982 A	5/1987	Genovese et al.	
4,666,758 A	5/1987	Hunter et al.	
4,767,664 A	8/1988	Oike	
4,821,764 A	4/1989	Brenez	
4,894,647 A	1/1990	Walden, Jr. et al.	
5,291,378 A	3/1994	Stone	
5,412,547 A	5/1995	Hornblad et al.	
5,437,898 A	8/1995	Forry et al.	
5,491,617 A	2/1996	Currie	
5,586,691 A	12/1996	Gotch et al.	
5,607,084 A *	3/1997	George	222/153.03
5,617,977 A *	4/1997	Augustinus	222/400.7
5,924,784 A	7/1999	Chliwnyj et al.	
6,591,524 B1	7/2003	Lewis et al.	
6,648,178 B1 *	11/2003	Grunewald	222/153.02
2002/0108651 A1	8/2002	Becker	

- (65) **Prior Publication Data**
US 2005/0139619 A1 Jun. 30, 2005
 - (51) **Int. Cl.**
B65D 83/16 (2006.01)
 - (52) **U.S. Cl.** **222/400.7; 222/400.8**
 - (58) **Field of Classification Search** **222/400.7, 222/400.8**
- See application file for complete search history.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

GB	2323696 A	9/1998
GB	2330440 A	4/1999
GB	2347993 A	9/2000
WO	WO 94/04456 A1	3/1994
WO	WO 99/33746 A1	7/1999

* cited by examiner

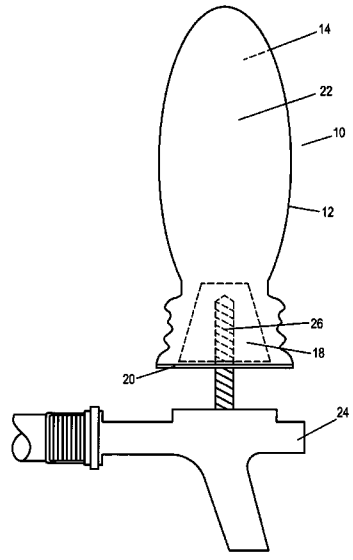
Primary Examiner—Joseph A. Kaufman
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Law Office of Karen Dana Oster, LLC

- (56) **References Cited**
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| 541,831 A * | 7/1895 | Beyerlein | 137/170.3 |
| 1,225,865 A | 5/1917 | Schneible | |
| 2,070,952 A | 2/1937 | Mitchel | |
| 2,073,986 A | 3/1937 | Dannenberget al. | |
| 2,183,840 A | 12/1939 | Keams | |
| 2,295,468 A | 9/1942 | Haley | |
| 2,631,393 A | 3/1953 | Hetherington | |
| 3,286,385 A | 11/1966 | Tate, Jr. | |
| 3,620,905 A | 11/1971 | Ahramjian | |
| 3,826,629 A | 7/1974 | Pryor et al. | |
| 3,852,148 A | 12/1974 | Pryor et al. | |
| 4,159,102 A * | 6/1979 | Fallon et al. | 251/149.6 |

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An apparatus is disclosed for a tap handle for beverage dispensing comprising a ceramic, porcelain or stoneware handle filled with a foam, preferably polyurethane foam which renders the tap handle more resilient and resistant to sharding. Ideally, polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate foam is injected into a tap handle shell in liquied form, which solidifies and is capped with a glue, an internally threaded cap and a protective plastic cap.

9 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



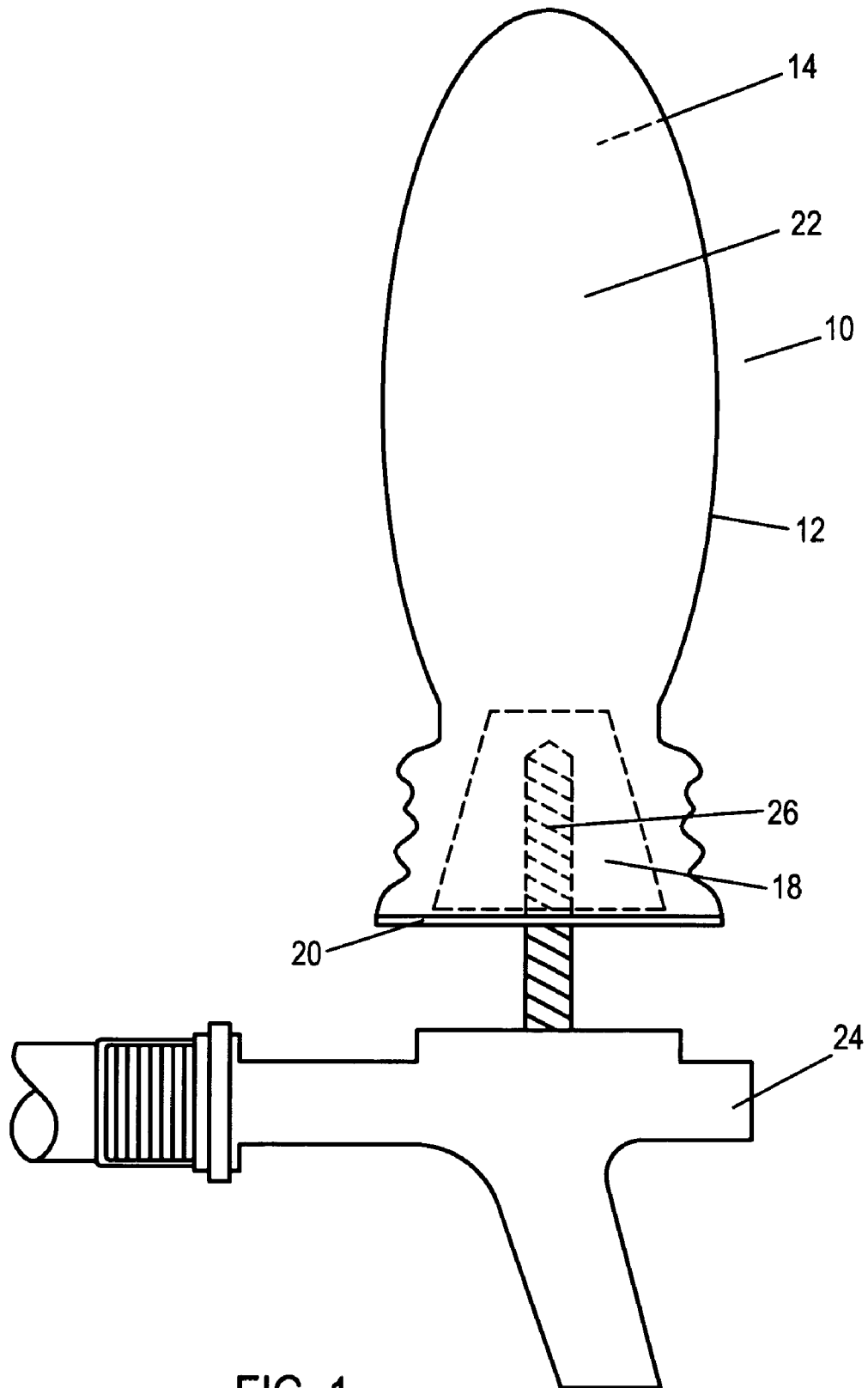


FIG. 1

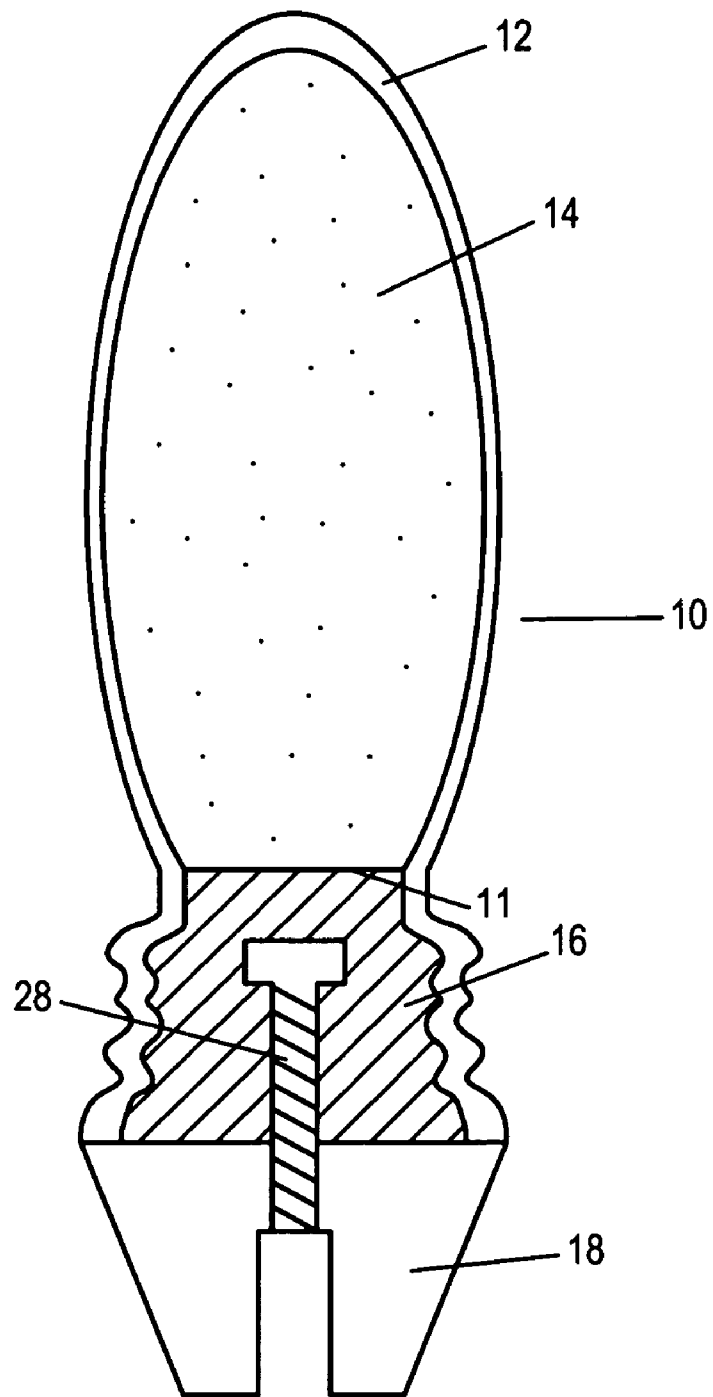


FIG. 2

SAFETY TAP HANDLE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to beverage dispensing accessories. More particularly, the invention relates to an improved, strengthened ceramic, hardened foam filled tap handle having shatter resistant and resilient safety characteristics.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Restaurants, bars, pubs and nightclubs and other establishments employ pressurized beverage delivery systems where the flow of the beverage, typically beer, is regulated by a tap. The tap is usually mounted on the bar, and is operated by a tap handle which is rotated forward to open a valve in the tap and pour the beverage into a glass. Various types of taps and valves are used. It has become standard in the industry to display the name and often a logo of the brewer on the tap handle associated with the beverage dispensed from that particular tap. Historically, tap handles have been manufactured from wood, resin, plastic and ceramic. Recently ceramic handles have become popular as a high quality accessory which showcases the logo and name of the brewer. Due to strict regulations governing the display of brewers' tradenames, trademarks and logos in liquor serving establishments, tap handles have become an important advertising medium.

Ceramic tap handles, although popular, are dangerous as they are brittle, and if struck, tend to shatter into sharp edged shards. The lack of strength and durability renders current ceramic handles less cost effective and a liability, as injuries to operators or customers may occur when handles break.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to implement a tap handle that overcomes some of the disadvantages of the prior art.

An object of the present invention is to provide a tap handle with a ceramic shell filled with foam, thereby providing a stronger, shard resistant tap handle. The foam filling may be capped by a glue plug.

Another object of the present invention is to implement a liquid injected foam which hardens to provide structural strength to the tap handle shell and includes adhesive properties, and may be used with ceramic, wood, plastic or resin shells. Advantageously, the foam is a Polyurethane foam (PMDI).

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a method of manufacturing tap handles by firing a ceramic shell, injecting liquid foam into the shell, then injecting glue into the shell to cement an internally threaded ferrule in place.

Further advantages of the invention will become apparent when considering the drawings in conjunction with the detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side elevation view of a preferred embodiment of the tap handle that is the subject of the present invention, mounted on a tap.

FIG. 2 is a centerline cross sectional view of a safety tap handle according to the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

FIG. 1 depicts an embodiment of the apparatus for an improved safety tap handle 10 used for selectively opening and closing a tap valve on a pressurized beverage system in accordance with the present invention. In general, the tap handle 10 consists of an elongated hollow shell 12 with an open end 11. According to the invention, a hardened foam 14 fills the interior of the shell 12, and the open end 11 is sealed with glue 16 and a threaded ferrule 18. Finally, a plastic cap 20 may be placed on top of the ferrule 18 in the preferred embodiment.

The tap handle 10 is adapted to screw onto a tap 24. Tap handles 10 are distinctive of the band of beverage being dispensed on the particular tap 24. They, therefore, vary in size, shape and colour and often bear the tradename, trademark and logo of a particular beverage supplier such as a brewery. Tap handles 10 are typically elongated structures usually between 30–60 mm (1.2"–2.4") in diameter and 200–300 mm (7.9"–12") in length sized to fit the hand. It is standard in the beverage dispensing industry for tap handles 10 to include an internally threaded connector or ferrule 18 which mates with a threaded connector, or handle stud 26 projecting upwards from the tap 24, usually attached to a bar. It is standard in the industry that the handle stud 26 is 9.525 mm ($\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter). The distinctive tap handles 10 are then easily interchangeable between taps 24 when the pressurized beverage delivered to the tap 24 is changed. In operation, the tap handle 10 is typically pulled towards the operator, thereby, opening a valve (not shown) in the tap 24 and dispensing the beverage. Many variations of taps 24 are employed, although the rotational valve version is used by way of example here.

The present invention is an improved tap handle 10, which is strengthened and shard resistant due to a foam 14 injected filling. A ceramic tap handle shell 12 is manufactured from a mold (not shown) which can be of a design distinctive to a particular beverage supplier, typically a brewery. The shell 12 commences as greenware, to which glaze is applied, and distinctive decals are added. The shell 12 is then kiln fired to produce the hardened shell 12, with the distinctive decals 22 integral to the shell 12. The shell 12 is preferably ceramic stoneware in the preferred embodiment, although it may be porcelain. Ceramic is desirable as it is an aesthetically pleasing, high quality material recognized in the industry as a premium accessory in beverage equipment. The brittle nature of ceramic results in breakage of tap handles 10 in the busy beverage service environment and can result in injury when the tap handles 10 shard, or shatter into pieces, leaving sharp exposed edges. A foam 14 filling is, therefore, injected into the ceramic shell 12 to overcome these disadvantages.

During manufacturing, the hardened shell 12 is inverted so the open end 11 is at the top. A foam, preferably a polyurethane foam in liquid form, is injected into the shell 12. The foam hardens over a period of 1–2 hours using the preferred material. In variations of the preferred embodiment, other foam products and fillings may be used which fill the interior, such as polystyrene. In the preferred embodiment, RT-5011-A polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (PMDI) polyurethane foam is used to maximize the resulting resilience and anti-sharding qualities of the tap handle 10. The foam 14 ideally contains 58–74% w/w polyether polyol, 22–27% w/w 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane, and 8–12% w/w silicone surfactant in the preferred embodiment, although variations of the constituent ingredients and the percentage

3

composition may be used. Ideally, 70–90% of the shell **12** is filled with foam **14**, which is typically to within 20–50 mm of the open end **11** of the shell **12**. When the foam **14** has hardened, a liquid glue **16** is injected into the open end **11** of the shell **12**, filling the remaining 20–50 mm deep space, to within approximately 2–6 mm from the open end of the shell **12**. In the preferred embodiment, a thermomelt gun is employed with, for instance, JET™ cure glue appropriate for bonding to steel and ceramic. Alternatively, an epoxy may be used. Epoxy, while resulting in a structurally stronger bond between the shell **12**, foam **14** and ferrule **18**, requires considerable time (usually 24 hours) to cure. (Use of epoxy also requires clamping of the shell **12** during the curing period.) Epoxy may be employed with larger tap handles **10** where the torsion applied to the tap handle **10** during operation requires increased strength. The thermomelt glue is advantageous where careful placement of the ferrule **18** is important for aligning the shell **12** with the tap **24**, for instance. The thermomelt glue is also advantageous where speed of production is important, as it hardens in less than 10 minutes, allowing for rapid assembly.

An internally treaded ferrule **18** is then inserted into the bed of glue **16**. An annular plastic washer or cap **20** is then glued over the ferrule **18** to cap the lower end of the tap handle **10** so that glue **16** does not leak out of the open end **11** of the tap handle **10**. The cap **20** is optional, and serves to retain the glue plug in place.

In operation, the tap handle **10** is screwed onto the handle stud **26** projecting upwards from the tap **24**. The tap handle **10** is pulled forward to pour the beverage (not shown).

The function of the foam **14** is threefold. Primarily, the foam **14** adheres to the porous interior surface of the shell **12** so that if the tap handle **10** is impacted heavily and breaks, the foam **14** binds the pieces of the shattered shell **12** together, such that the sharp edges of the ceramic are not exposed. Injuries are, thereby, avoided. Secondly, the lightweight foam **14** substantially increases the resilience and strength of the tap handle **10** such that it can withstand substantially greater impacts than prior art handles without breaking. The foam **14** is superior to other materials as it is solid, but compacts under impact, thereby, reducing the chance of fracture of the shell **12** as the foam **14** decelerates impacting forces over a greater period of time than a more brittle material. This increases the durability of tap handles **10** and is more cost effective. Finally, the inherent adhesive qualities of the foam **14** act to cement the tap handle **10** into a single unit, including the shell **12**, glue plug **16**, ferrule **18** and cap **20**. The present invention, thereby, renders high quality ceramic tap handles **10** as or more durable and safe than alternative, less aesthetically pleasing handles made from wood, plastic or resin.

FIG. 2 is a centerline cross sectional view of a tap handle **10** according to the invention. The shell **12** is optimally 2–3 mm thick but may be of any thickness up to 12 mm (0.472"), at which point firing and annealing becomes impractical. Ideally, the foam **14** fills approximately 90% of the interior of the shell **12**. The foam **14** is sealed by a glue plug **16**, which also adheres to the interior surface of the shell **12** and

4

a metal ferrule **18**. The ferrule **18** is preferably steel, annular in shape, and is internally threaded to receive the externally threaded handle stud **26** (not shown), which extends from the tap (not shown). Variant ferrules **18** may be employed.

In one variation, the ferrule **18** is secured to the shell **12** by a bolt (not shown), which extends longitudinally along the centerline of the shell **12** and extends out the top of the shell **12** through a small hole. A nut or final (not shown) is then secured to the end of the bolt and tightened against the top of the shell **12**. The foam **14** is injected about the longitudinal bolt (not shown). The sizing is standard in the industry to facilitate interchangeability of tap handles. In this variation, a cap **20** is not employed. The ferrule **18** is typically an inverted frusto-conical shape, with sides flush to the exterior surface of the shell **12** and a diameter that diminishes towards tap **24**. In an additional variation, the ferrule **18** includes an anchor bolt **28** extending vertically from its top surface. The anchor bolt **28** is enveloped by the glue plug **16** and once hardened, anchors the shell **12** and foam **14** to the ferrule **18**. The anchor bolt **28** may also extend into the foam **14**.

It should be understood that the above description is intended for illustrative purposes only, and is not intended to limit the scope of the present invention in any way. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications can be made to the embodiments discussed above without departing from the spirit of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An improved tap handle for use with a beverage dispensing apparatus comprising:

- (a) a hollow elongated shell having an open end;
- (b) a hardened foam disposed within said shells;
- (c) a layer of glue disposed inside said shell proximate to said open end between said foam and said open end;
- (d) an annular, metal ferrule having internal threads and a top and bottom and being disposed in said interior of said shell, said bottom abutting said glue; and
- (e) an annular plastic cap attached to said top of said ferrule.

2. A tap handle according to claim 1, wherein said shell is comprised, at least in part, of ceramic material.

3. A tap handle according to claim 2, wherein said ceramic material is stoneware.

4. A tap handle according to claim 2, wherein said ceramic material is porcelain.

5. A tap handle according to claim 1, wherein said shell is comprised, at least in part, of plastic.

6. A tap handle according to claim 1, wherein said shell is comprised, at least in part, of resin.

7. A tap handle according to claim 1, wherein said shell is comprised, at least in part, of wood.

8. A tap handle according to claim 1 wherein said foam is polyurethane foam.

9. A tap handle according to claim 8 wherein said foam is polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate foam.

* * * * *